ROLE OF MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME IN TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY WITH REFRENCE TO NANDED DISTRICT

A synopsis

Submitted to;

SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MAHARATHWADA UNIVERISTY, NANDED

(For Registration as Ph.D. Scholar in the subject of social work under the faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies)

By

Mr. Shinde Shivaji Sambhaji

(M.S.W. M.Phil, NET, SET)

Asst. Professor (Social work)

Jawaharlal Nehru College of Social Work, Cidco, New Nanded

Under the Guidance of

Dr. Patil Narhari Govindrao

(M.S.W. Ph. D, NET, SET)

Asst. Professor (Social Work)

Jawaharlal Nehru College of Social Work, Cidco, New Nanded

August -2017

ROLE OF MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME IN TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT: A STUDY WITH REFRENCE TO NANDED DISTRICT

Introduction

The development of any community or society is only possible when people are participation in development programme. Tribal community is very deprived due to a number problems so since last decade, central and state government has been implemented various programme for uplift life of tribal people. MGNREGA is one of the schemesthat it's known in world as biggest programme that made an act on this programme. Its known in world due to made an act as well as known as this is the anti-poverty programme its pivotal role in rural masses raise life of marginalized group. The India is one of the countries that having a large concentration on tribal population next to African countries its second rank in the world in case of tribe population. According to 2001 census tribal population is 8, 43, and 26 million constituting 8.2 % of the total population of the country. The extreme economic and educational backwardness of the tribe's in the country has drawn the attention of the state and Central Governments. Many socio-economic measures to uplift the tribes were initiated by India under the Colonial British rule. The efforts of various commissions and legislative measures have proved futile. A number of developmental activities intended for protecting the tribe's from exploitation and are meant for helping them to further their socio-economic development have not yielded fruitful results as expected. In India, MGNREGS is an important and large scheme anti- poverty programme in world.

MGNREGS is pivotal role in bringing changes in rural area in specially deprived class those who are away from basic need and to know mostly belong to marginalized people these has been working under this scheme. Through this study has an attempt to exposes the impact of this scheme in rural community. This programme has been started in 1970 because of drought in Maharashtra it's continued as an anti-povertyprogramme then it's become model for the advocacy of rural employment programme in the early 2000. In context of the employment guarantee scheme started as a pilot project in Tasgaon Block of Sangli district in Maharashtra in1965. In the beginning, this scheme was called Page Scheme after the name of

V.S. Page,chairman of the State Legislative Council and this scheme was further expanded to 11districts of the state on May 1, 1972. Soon after the scheme was adopted in the whole state, it was suspended during the period of late 1972 to 1974.

But later the Maharashtra Government provided statutory support to the program by enacting Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Act (1977), which came into force on January 26, 1979. Then to formed scheme that is National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) 1980-89; Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) 1983-89;Jawahar RojgarYojana (JRY) 1989-1990; Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) 1993-99; Jawahar Gram SamridhiYojana(JGSY) 1999-2002; SamposornaGrameenRojgarYojana(SGRY) from2001; National Food For Work Programme (NFFWP) from 2004 were national rural employment schemes. Among these, the SGRY and NFFWP have been converted in NREGA in 2005. On this scheme, parliament has passed an act in 2005 its force on Feb. 2, 2006. The main objective of the programme is to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the rural households by ensuring a legal right for 100 days of unskilled wage employment to rural masses people. In India, many wage programmes were introduced after the Independence to reduce poverty, generate employment and stop migration in rural areas. But, it's implemented in 200 rural districts and in the year of 2007 to 08 it's extended to an additional 130 rural district. Since 2008 this act covered the entire country. It was renamed Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in Oct. 2009.

Current Status of MGNREGS

The financial and physical performance under MGNREGA during the 2014-15 as on 31.12.2015 and 2015-16. Here, exposing the current status of MGNREGS performance. There is showing the physical and financial performance in year of 2015-16 in case of physical performance of MGNREGS so far demanded 5.35 crore employment and 4.82 provided employment number of household, 235.57 crore generated person days in this year. Its 98.05%. Tribe'sparticipation is 18% at central level in present year. In case of financial performance for this scheme so far 43838.50 crore expenditure on this scheme for 2015-16 year. In case of Maharashtra, in 2015-16, MNGREGS covered 14.2 lakh household that demanded employment and 12.75 lakh households provided employment. There is tribal participation is 19.03%.

Statement of the problem

In all communities tribe community is so back in case of basic needs. So, in the proposed study will assess the impact of this scheme in tribal community its programme spread in

overall country to despite the data of MGNRGA the participation level of tribe community is better after schedule cast. India Government have been implemented a number of programme for uplift life of tribal people but not has been looking so development in tribal community. Basically, India is developing country for this community, Indian Government has been implemented various schemes for brining improvement in rural people in that consist of schedule tribes in this research has focused on the schedule tribe's people. Recently, formed the MGNAREs for the uplift the life of rural people for generate employment, cease migration to overcome poverty. This scheme can be help for improving in the factors. In the rural areas the major economic activities are irregular, entertainment and seasonal functions. This leads to periodic with drawl of labour force, especially on the part of marginal labors, often women, who shift back and forth between what is reported as domestic work. The poor economic status of rural life in that tribe cast people. Such with drawl of children from school in another dimension of problem persisting in rural areas. All these facts articulate for protection and sympathy from the government to safeguard the rural population in our country. As a result, many employment generation programmes have been attempted in the state. The parliament enacted the MGNAREGA law in 2005 undoubtedly this is the largest ever public employment programs visualized in human history. This act has brought about a paradigm shift both in design and the approach of intervention mechanism of wage employment programs. The essence of the act is to provide for enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least 100 days of employment as per the Act.

In the rural areas, there is major economic activities are irregular and intermittent and seasonal fluctuations. This leads to periodic with drawl of labor force, especially on the part of marginal labors, often women, who shift back and forth between what is reported as domestic and gainful work. The poor economic status of rural people has forced them to use their children for some work. Such with drawl of children from school is another dimension of problem persisting in the rural areas. All these facts articulate for protection and sympathy from the government to safeguard the rural population in our county. As a result, many employment generation programs have been attempted in the state.

Review of Literature:-

There are very few studies have been done regarding the MGNREGS is a unique and one of the best policies of central government on this different researcher has studied and explains their view regarding MGNREGS. The relating literature has been found so far are enumerated for a brief review as in below.

M.S.Gopalkrishnan (1985) describes the impact of the welfare schemes on Kannikars in 14 Kerala. The implementation of welfare schemes without taking into account the necessity of

the beneficiaries is one of the factors for not achieving the desired result. The overlapping of the schemes, the reluctance of the official to visit the field and the present dole system without nurturing in them the dignity of labour are matters which need serious consideration. According to him, the development of tribals must be through their labour and active participation. The viability and aptitude of the tribal to utilize the scheme must be taken into account before introducing any scheme.

R.K.B.Nayar (1985) explained in his paper about the condition of tribal community after the independence, since independence has not yieldinadequate returns. The main reason for this the author observes is that the government has perspective about tribal problem. Further author has discussed that there are two level at which the new strategy of TSP needs to be reoriented one is at the level of planning programms for tribal development and other is at the implementation stage. According the GhanshyamSha the process of change had started long ago. Indeed this process of change is irreversible.

Mature (2007) has studied on the migration under the MGNREGA, this study carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh , Orissa and Rajasthan pointed out that migration has reduced in several villages and minimum wages were raised in many state, the participation of women increased significantly even in the districts of Rajasthan and A.P. The scheme is very helpful to reduce migration and increase wage rate in various state in India. As per above statement conclude that this scheme basically formulated for the to cease migration in rural masses particularly the majority has been becoming migration of schedule cast people and this schemes is very helpful to schedule tribes in Indian.

Hirwayet.all (2008) this study is pointed out that, there has been some tangible success occurred of the scheme at village level in case of construction of a number of common pockets/Districts while private assets, mainly dug farm ponds form bunds etc have been created on the lands of SC, ST, and BPL households and common assets such as de- silting of tanks and check dams, etc have been created on common lands including wastelands, there has been a corresponding enhanced of livelihood opportunities of people in agricultural, animal husbandry , fishery, sericulture, forecasting, etc in selected pockets. In any case these infrastructure building programmes are likely to set forth an income generating spiral as newly created assets and peoples, income generation across the rural poor.

Chakarworthy (2007)this study is shows that, it has been observed on employment opportunities in different state in that Maharashtra, Karnataka, Bihar and Jharkhand there are not so getting opportunities in these state but A.P and Gujarat the supply of employment

Ratna M Sudarshan (2010) observed that from field work was that many women have been persuaded to come out of house work for the first time in response to this programme in both

Rajasthan and Kerala. In Malapurha, Kerala the scheme has encouraged non-working women, windows and elderly to participate. The potential of the programme for allowing women to make some saving was observed everywhere. The experience of the MGNREGA in Tamilnaidu and in India is of more than three years. Therefore, it is time to analysis the performance of the scheme and highlights its strength and weakness and judge whether this strategy holds relevance in future plan. An attempt will be made to do this during the course of study.

Ahuja, U.R. et al (2011) this study finds out that participation of farmer those who are large size of landholding in Haryana. It was also implies the farmer owning large size of landholding and more of livestock were not much interested in participating in MGNREGA work as they remained busy in their own activities on the contrary farmer owning small land and livestock resource were more intensity of participation. Thus, livelihood security to the resource poor rural people. The study has also pointed out that in an agriculturally backwards area participation in economic activities is more far non-beneficiaries as compared to beneficiaries but in agriculturally –developed area, situation is just reverse.

Bhattacharya et al (2009) has pointed out in his research paper, rural employment is a condition under which the worker would be willing to work longer hours or more intensively for a higher income but could have no opportunity of doing so due to the absence of opportunities for working.

Ambasta et al (2008) has made an attempt to focus on the quality of assets under the NREGAS works. He has outlined that the quality of the assets was poor, farm bounding has been initiated without any proper technical planning because which the quality of work was shoddy. In Tikamgarah, plants have already died because no arrangement was made for water. So the poor quality of assets makes a obstacles in achieving sustainable development.

Doug Johnson (2009)has addressed in their paperabout work fare under the MGNREGA in Andhra Pradesh. The scheme is substitute for weather insurance observed that NREGS allowed the households to mitigate the effect of weather induced income shocks. This paper further indicate that the scheme did not just provided money to poor households, it provided money when they need it that is when they were hit with bad weather.

Kim Bonner et al (2012) in their paper stated that about suggestion based on their studies related to scheme as data derived from MoRD on the ratio of number of days of work demanded to the number of days provided; the MoRD should create composite success indicator to understand the MGNREGA progress with an independent study system and to promote more participation of women the MoRD should create childcare service like create facilities.

AnilkumarKute et al (2012) has been carried out study in Gulbarga district of Karnataka state and this study was observation here show that 63% of respondent stated that the migration has decreased after the MGNREGA implementation. They also found that the scheme has helped worker in their food security management.

AjitGhose (2012) has authored in his study, discussing challenges related to employment and argued that there are two ways in which MGNREGA would increase money incomes of the rural people. First it should directly increase the income of poor rural households and secondly it should increases the demand for causal labour and consecutively should increase the wage rate in rural areas by paying the minimum wages.

Neelakshi Mann et. al. (2012) has stated about Adhar and MGNREGA and said that they are made for each other as per the view of authors; the most radical initiative related to MGNREGA is including mandatory payments of wages through bank and post office accounts. According to the biometric system based on 'Adhar' UID card will provide the best suitability to bank and business correspondents, Moreover, it will after convenience MGNREGA worker.

Ashok Gulathi et al (2012)has highlighted on raising real form wages and its connection to MGNREGA. While discussing the issue authors observed that during the period of 2000-07 to 2006-07 the average negative i.e, 44% whereas during the period of 11thfive year plan real farm wages have been consistently raising with an annual growth rate of 6.8% per annual in real terms. The authors claims that the intervention of government in rural labour market through MGNREGA could be one the possible reasons

The present study is very different than previous study. The researcher has been aware towards the find out gaps. For the further study point of view, the researcher is intended to study on how the MGNREGES impact on tribal community. There is need to study of how is effective of this scheme in rural masses in different groups. Basically, this study mostly focus on the different aspect of scheme that's help reduce poverty, migration, generate employment in tribal community.

Objectives of the study

The present study is based on the formation of the following research Objectives.

1. To understanding the awareness among tribe community about MGNREGS.
2. To study the socio-Economic characteristics of the respondent under the study area.
3. To know the nature and proper implementation of MGNREGA Work.
4. To study their living of tribal people condition enrollment under MGNAREGS.
5. To know the impact of MGNREGS on tribal development.
6. To assess the implementation and functioning of MGNREGS and

7. To suggest the suitable policy measure to enable the scheme

Hypotheses of the study

The present study is based on the formation of the following hypothesis

1. Whether the significant increase the socio economic conditions of beneficiaries under the study area.
2. The MGNREGP has significantly improved the employment opportunity.
3. There is a significance has been changes in the condition of tribal living in MGNREGS.
4. The MGNREGP has significantly increased the social-economic level of the beneficiaries in the study area.
5. MGNREGS is help to reduce migration in study area.

Significance of the study

The most significant of formulation this issue is that MGNEGS is one of the schemes in world made an act across scheme in India. If we highlight on this scheme majority of participant in scheme schedule cast after this schedule tribes in our nation tribe community is very vulnerable and suffering from basic needs. So this scheme how is help to raise different assets of tribal community areas as well as their living condition. We consider tribes people are very back from the mainstream and lack of resource of development so this scheme is very pivotal role in development process in remote areas. This was the first time a country has passed a law of this nature and scale, generating employment, livelihood security to rural household's exclusively tribal community of India. This is the world largest population those who are living under the poverty line and with very low income and without any constructive opportunities for their uplift life. The proposed study has analyzed the impact of the scheme in the generated employment to cease migration eradication poverty and thereby providing the suggestion for the improvement of the scheme and implementation. This study will be help to facilitate the development of tribes in rural masses and enrich their socio-economic development in Nanded District.

Methods of Data collection

In proposed study here use of both types of data will be collected through primary and secondary sources. Primary data will be collected through the planned interview schedule consisting of different question it's made on different assets of scheme by participant's observation while researcher will be collecting information by respondent with help of constructive interview schedule and mostly focuses on people participation communication and discussion that is become very helpful for understanding the scheme. The major themes of covered in the interview schedule are personal, family profile of under the study respondent information about scheme activities and to know the proper implementation and its activities carried out by program team. The interview schedule consist of a set of question pertaining to

social, economics, proper implementation of scheme and activities, some questions were pertaining to assessing impact of MGNREGA impact on schedule Tribes. And secondary has been collected through the government records, reports, documents, books, research papers, research articles, published and unpublished literature regarding study and internet source.

Sampling coverage

For the proposed study, random sampling is adopted to identify the study area. At the first stage, Nanded District is selected for the study. Accordingly, these talukas will be mostly tribe dominated talukas from the whole district. The present study is adopted random sampling method its come under probability sampling as per random sampling will be selected 300 sample from the selected talukas/blocks. 06 blocks will be selected out of that 16 blocks. These talukas/ block will be tribe dominated from each blocks will be select 50 samples.

Sampling coverage Table

Sr. NO	Talukas	Tribal Population	%	Villages	Village	Sample	Sample
01	Kinwat	58,527	27.79%	10 Villages	01 village	05	50
02	Mahahur	13,455	15.50	10 Villages	01 village	05	50
03	HimayatNager	13,819	15.54	10 Villages	01 village	05	50
04	Bhokar	22.120	18.55	10 Villages	01 village	05	50
05	Hadgaon	24.986	11.14	10 Villages	01 village	05	50
06	Dharmabad	14.769	17.10	10 Villages	01 village	05	50
Total	**06**			**60**	**06**	**30**	**300**

(Source: Government of Maharashtra ,Department of Tribal Development, Nashik, Tribal Districtwise and Talukawisebreak up of Tribal Population of Maharashtra (as per 2001 Census)

Research Area

The study is confined to Nanded District of Maharashtra, in which consist of 16 block/taluka out of thatonly 06 blocks has been selected for study on basis of tribal people those who are enrolled in scheme.

Limitation of study

As every study has its limitation for this study also have some limitation like finding of this study is based on information given by the respondents which may have its own limitation possibility of hiding certain facts on the part of respondents cannot be completely ruled out although every possible efforts has been made to elicit information. The scope of this research is limited to the tribal people in rural areas who were participating and enrollment in the

scheme Nanded District only. So conclusions based on this study have their own limitation and can be made applicable elsewhere with certain precautions.

Analysis of study

In data analysis process will be use SPSS instrument for the data analysis, the independent variable considered for analysis are age qualification, cast, economic, status such variable has been interpreted in the form of tables and in the graph, wherever necessaries. The prominent dependent variables considered for analysis were related to various bases to measure under the study. The collected data will beanalyzed with the help of the computer application. The scheme of data is based upon the objectives set of earlier. As a study set in the development perspective of tribal community and lastly testing of hypothesis.**bh**

Chapter Scheme

This study will be divided into five chapters these are below.

Chapter I

This chapter will be deals with the key concept of tribal and an overview on MGNREG Scheme and discussed on the tribal concept, characteristics, classification, structure, tribal population, approaches of tribal development, tribal development concepts and MGNRES objective, features , permissible work, process of work,

Chapter II

In this chapter will be discussing on the previous research study about research and research methodology.

Chapter III

This chapter will be discussing related to profile of research area. In this chapter will bediscussing on selected area geographical and various an aspects of profile of research area.

Chapter IV

In this chapter will be discussing on the collected primary data in that discuss on socio-economic profile of respondent and analyses information related to scheme whatever got information about scheme from respondents.

Chapter V

Lastly, in this chapter will be discussing on the finding, conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter mostly focuses on output of research study.

References

1. S. Krishnan (2012):S. Krishnan (2012) PhD research proposal: “Impact of nrega in improving the living standard of rural poor in Madurai District”, Tamilnaidu-.
2. Nidheesh K.B. (2009): National Employment Guarantee can ameliorate poverty among tribes people- a study in Kerala, political and Economic weekly, journal of India, Jan, 1
3. Ibid
4. Thresiamma Varghese (2012): Ph.D Thesis on “The socio-Economic Development of tribal in Kerala: With special Reference to Wayanad District, Submitted to Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam.
5. The Constitution of Government of India, 342.
6. International Labour Organization, 107, 1957.
7. Government of India, “ Annual Report 2004-2005, Ministry of Tribal Affair, New Delhi, P. 31.
8. Verrier, Elwin (1963): “” A Deal for Tribal India, Inter India Publication, Bombay, P. 17.
9. Dr. Prakash Mehta (2000): “Tribal Development in20th Century DurgaTaldar Publisher, Udaipur, P. 7.
10. SumayaMohanty (2012) : MGNREGA and Tribal Development : A case study in Sudargarh District of Odisha, M.Phil Thesis, Submitted to National Institute of Technology Rourkela, Odisha, P. 1-2.
11. Thresiamma Varghese (2012): Ph.D Thesis on “The socio-Economic Development of tribal in Kerala: With special Reference to Wayanad District, Submitted to Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam. P.9-10.
12. Gopalkrishanan, M.S (1985) “Impact of welfare scheme for Kannikars: An Empirical Study” Cochin University Law Review, Vol.9.
13. Nayar R.K.B (1985) “Tribal Sub-plan of Kerala: A critical Appraisal” Cochin University Law Review, Vol.9.
14. Mathur. L. (2007) “Employment Guarantee: Progress so far”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol.42 No. 52, December 20, 2007, PP. 17-20.
15. Hirwayet.all. (2008), Analyzing Multiplier Input of NREGA Work through village SAM meddling. India Development Foundation, Gurgoan Available and the web http// www.economicst-forfullemployment.org/ news/document/Hirway_nankotda-SAM.pdf aced, Jan 15, 2013.

16. Chakraborty. P. (2007) Implementation of Employment Guarantee: A preliminary Appraisal "Economic and political weekly, Vol. 42 No 7, February 17, 2007-548-551.
17. Ratna. M.S. (2010) "Women's Participation in the NREGA: The interplay between wage and care" Presented at Chronic Poverty Research Center (CPRC) Conference/ Manchester UK, 5-11 September 2010.
18. Ahuja. U.R, et.al (2011) "Impact of MGNREGA on Rural Employment and migration: A study in Agricultural- background and agricultural- advanced District of Haryana, Agricultural-of Economic Research Review.24:495-502.
19. Bhattacharya and Sudarshan (2008): NREGA in Ahead Road: Rajasthan Public Employment Policy in globalizing India,3-5, Center for Development Studies, Thiruvanthpuram.
20. Ambasta et.al (2008). "Two Years of NREGA: The Road Ahead", Economic and Political Weekly, 43(8) PP. 41-50.
21. Doug Jonshon (2009) "Can welfare serve as a substitute for weather insurance? The case of NREGA in A.P. "Institute for Financial Management and research Center for Micro finance", working paper series No. 32.
22. Kim Bonner Jenifer Daum et.al (2012). "MGNREGA Implementation: A Cross- State Comparison". The Workshop- Princeton University.
23. AnilkumarKute Dr. P. M. Honnakari (2012). "The Impact of MGNREGA Scheme on Rural- Urban Migration in Rural Economy with Special Reference to Gulbarga District Economy in Karnataka State". India Stream Research Journal Vol.2, Issue I/ Feb. 12 pp. 1-4.
24. Ajit k. Ghose (2012). "Addressing the employment challenges. India's MGNREGA Employment Sector, Employment working paper No.105. International Labour Office, Employment Analysis and Research Unit, Economic and Labour Market Analysis Development- Geneva: ILO, 2011.
25. Neelakshi Mann and VaradPande (2012). MGNREGA Sameeksha An Anthology of Research Studies on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. (2005), 2006-2012, Ministry of Rural Development Government of India.
26. Ashok Gulathi, Anjan K. Jean (2012). "Rural Prosperity No Mirage". The Economic Times, October 4, 2012 p. 13.
27. MGNREGA, Performance, Initiatives and strategies, FY 15-16 and FY 16-17, Mahatma Gandhi NAREGA Division, Ministry of Rural Development Government of India. www.nrega.nic.in.

NREGA, http:/nrega.nic.in **Special Web Sites**
nrega.nic.in/ - Cached - Similar

rural.nic.in/**sites**/downloads/right-information-act/02**MGNREGA**(F).pdf - Cached
web site of the Mahatma Gandhi **NREGA**. i.e www.**nrega**.nic.in
nrega*.nic.in/user_manual_****nrega****.pdf* - Cached–Simila.

Researcher

Mr. ShindeShivajiSambhajiDr.
Asst. Professor (Social work)

J. N. College of Social Work,
Cidco, New Nanded

Research Supervisior

Patil Narhari Govindrao
Asst. Professor (Social work).

J. N.College of SocialWork, New Nanded.